

The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 2199.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1. 2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. 3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest. 4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be presented gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS; but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [9]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Hon. J. BELL-IRVING, S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
W. G. PRODIE, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. L. F. FOWNECKER, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. N. A. SHER, Esq.
Hon. R. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1889. [8]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.

Registered Office, 49, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, towards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

" " " " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, on the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1889. [14]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW SONGS.

THE Boys are Ready.....	Moir.
Summer Love Dream.....	Cowen.
Gondola Waits.....	Guy.
Only this Once.....	Lohr.
Norman's Tower.....	Roekel.
Love Gift.....	Watson.
Promise of Years.....	Watson.
Song from Heaven.....	Watson.
Our Dear Old Home.....	Watson.
The Halls of Memory.....	Watson.
Another World.....	Lohr.
Who Was It.....	Roekel.
Dear Old Thomas.....	Watson.
Vote for Cupid.....	Barri.

Hongkong, 23rd March 1889.

Intimations.

TUITION IN FRENCH.

MELLE MAILLARD begs to intimate that she will give LESSONS in FRENCH, Grammatical, Conversational or Literary, Terms on application at 3, West Terrace, Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [406]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
SPOON-COMPETITION, 600 YARDS, 10 SHOTS.

WILL take place next SATURDAY, the 6th April, at 4 o'clock p.m. Carbines will be allowed One Shot Extra.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [58]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, the 8th Inst., at 4 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 28th February, 1889. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 8th to 8th instant, both days inclusive.

WM. CRUICKSHANK.

General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [408]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE FLINTSHIRE.

Captain Dwyer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 7th April.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1889. [243]

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

Shipping.

THE FLINTSHIRE.

Captain Dwyer, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 7th April.

This Steamer has superior Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1889. [243]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/4, A. L. I. American Ship

PACTOLUS.

Burnham, Master, will land here for the above Port, and will have quick Dispatch.

For Freight, apply to

FUSTAU & CO.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1889. [300]

STEAMERS.

THE OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,

MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND

EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

AND

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

GAEPLIC

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 9th April;

at 4 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco..... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 350.00

To Liverpool..... 325.00

To London..... 350.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,

Agent

Hongkong, 23rd March 1889. [13]

STEAMERS.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 16th April, at 4 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Island Cities of the United States; via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:

To San Francisco..... \$200.00

To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 350.00

To Liverpool..... 325.00

To London..... 350.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates.

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Fare will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For Sale

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a directory for the ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Port, including Vladivostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG;

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES' DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a vade mecum for all classes.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Frobisher's Hill, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

Intimations.

DAKIN
BROTHERS,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN BROTHERS'
LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

THIS is a preparation of the best and purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S
EXTRA SUPERFINE TOILET SOAPS.
Specially made with the finest and best materials and perfumed with the choicest Floral Extracts.

The following kinds are those in most general use and demand:—

Watson's Pure Transparent Soap, (Unscented).
" " " Glycerine Soap.
" " " Shaving Soap.

Watson's Pure Opaque Toilet Soap.

The following are the favorite kinds:—
Treble Scented Cold Cream Soap.

White Windsor Soap.
Musk Brown Windsor Soap.
Pure Bloom of Lavender Soap.
Pure Hand Water Soap.
Celebrated Naples Soap, &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1889.

UNTIL quite recently Hongkong and China have been, so far as practical knowledge was concerned, a sealed book to Australasian politicians and statesmen. They judged of China and the Chinese by the off-scourings of humanity, the filthy rabble from the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwang-si to be found "fossicking" in Queensland gold-fields, carrying on disreputable businesses in the populous of Sydney and Melbourne, or soaking in vice in the opium dens of every important city in the Colonies. Under such circumstances it is no great marvel that Chinese immigration to Australia has never been either understood or appreciated by the colonists, and that a dead-lock has been created which may yet possibly lead to serious trouble. But of late we have had several leading Australians in Hongkong, studying the Chinese problem for themselves. It is only a few days since Sir Thomas M'ILWAITH, ex-Premier of Queensland, left our shores after a somewhat lengthy and we trust a profitable sojourn, and now we have in our midst another leading politician who has made name and fame under the Southern Cross—Mr. J. H. WANT, M.L.A. of New South Wales, who was Attorney-General of that colony in the first administration of Mr. Pollock suddenly found that he had jurisdiction in the matter, and had the case again before him, finally remanding the prisoner until to-morrow.

We regret to read that a large number of solicitors are being admitted to practice in New South Wales—apparently to counterbalance the drain on the ranks of the profession caused by the number of rogues now being struck off the roll. Thus does the devil take care of his own.

MR. SCHULZIE, the young lady who has set Paris discussing the question of the equality and rights of women by her masterly thesis on "The Female Doctor in the Nineteenth Century," read before a jury of French medical men, is a Russian. She is described as exceedingly clever, and is only twenty-one.

SAYS the N.C. Daily News:—Mr. Yuan, the Chinese Resident at Seoul, is, we hear, to be removed, and to be succeeded by Mr. Ma, brother of the director of the China Merchants' Company, and Mr. Li, secretary to the Viceroy of Chihli. The situation must be considered serious in Corea if two such important officials are to be sent to replace Mr. Yuan.

OWING to the unfavorable weather last night the attendance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to hear Miss Amy Sherwin's company, was much smaller than had hitherto been the case.

The entertainment, however, was in every way a great success. On Thursday "The Daughter of the Regiment" will be repeated under the special patronage of our new Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Edwards.

THE French sailor Julian, charged with cutting up rough on the barque *Chateau Lariville* on the high seas, was brought up on remand to-day.

Dr. Marques, who had been keeping his eye on him in the interval, expressed the opinion that the man knew perfectly well what he was doing when he begged off his knife and threatened to take pieces of his messmates, as Mr. Pollock faced the literate \$50 or two months.

A MADRID telegram to Manila announces the appointment of Rev. B. Nozalica, a Dominican friar, to the Archdiocese of Manila. The nominee was born in Cuenya, in the province of Oviedo, Spain, on the 26th May 1844; made his profession in 1861 in the Dominican College of Oviedo, where he subsequently taught Philosophy for five or six years. In 1873 he went to Manila, where he taught Natural History, and graduated in Philosophy. He was superior of the Santo Domingo Convent in Manila from 1875 to 1878 Vice-Rector of the University for four years, and in 1886 was appointed President of Letran. He is said to be a distinguished orator and a man gifted with various other personal accomplishments.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

Frobisher's Hill, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1889.

force of the watchword, that before many years are over will ring from Cape York to St. George's Sound—"Australia for the Australians." We are not in a position to say what Mr. WANT's views may be on the vexed Chinese question, and it is just possible that, like most Australian politicians with whom we have discussed the question—such as Mr. J. LANSDON PARSONS, Government Resident of the Northern Territory of South Australia, and Sir THOMAS M'ILWAITH—he may have formed his opinions on information and statistics that were misleading and unreliable, and on an altogether mistaken estimate of the true character of the Chinese people. Nobody who has visited the Chinese rorkees, dens of infamy and filth, in Sydney or Melbourne, could blame the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria for clearing them out of the country wholesale; but these parishes are in no sense of the word representative Chinese—they are in appearance, as in manners and habits, as different as possibly could be from the enterprising, peaceful and industrious merchants, traders, and artisans of Hongkong and Singapore.

When the question of Chinese emigration to Australia comes to be finally settled on a practical basis this is an important element which should not be lost sight of.

It was on the motion of Mr. WANT that, a few short weeks ago, the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales turned out the Ministry of Sir HENRY PARKES, and we have seen it stated that the Premiership was within the reach of the popular barrister had he cared to grasp it. When the appeal to the country was made, the member for Gundagai was absent in Japan, but being nominated for the important district of Paddington he was elected by an overwhelming majority—a victory that speaks volumes for his personal influence with the masses. Our eminent visitor, who is as well known as a keen sportsman as he is in law and politics, has a brilliant future before him.

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Petersburgh writes:—Imperial order, the new ironclad, which was recently commenced at Nicolsburg, will be called the *Twelveth Apostles*, and that just laid down at the new Admiralty Works here will be the *Hangul*. The last *Twelveth Apostles* was a wooden line-of-battle ship, and was sunk in Sebastopol harbour during the Crimean war. The new ship of the same name will be built of steel, eight thousand and seventy-six tons burthen, armoured with a belt of fourteen inches. Her engines will be of eight thousand five hundred horse-power. The *Hangul* will be of six thousand five hundred and ninety tons, and will have a partial belt and an armoured casemate.

THE case of the young man Warner, alias Russell, who was arrested last summer when acting as clerk to the Hongkong Hotel Co. for embezzling about 5000 rupees belonging to the Singer's Sewing Machine Company in Calcutta, will be heard in the chambers of many of our readers. Warner was conveyed back to Calcutta and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. We now learn from the *Rangoon Times* that he has escaped from gaol in company with a notorious burglar named Heller. On the 11th ult. Mr. Patel, the agent for the Singer Co. at Rangoon, applied to the Deputy Commissioner in reference to Warner's escape. After conviction Warner had told numbers of people that when he got out of prison he would avenge himself by murder, so that Mr. Patel thought it his duty to apprise the police authorities at Rangoon of the fact.

WE read in a home paper that the new dynamite shell invented by our old acquaintance Lieut. Graydon, of the U.S. Navy, once well known both in this colony and at Canton, seems to fulfil the expectations formed of it. His invention neutralises the initial shock to the shell, and permits the use of a charge sufficient to give the shell full penetrating power at its full range, and thus to vastly augment the violence of the explosion. The explosive inside the Graydon shell is protected from the heat and shock of the shooting by a lining of asbestos cloth, which prevents the heat imparted to the metal of the projectile from igniting the dynamite. A non-conducting wad performs a similar part between the powder charge and the shell. The dynamite is divided into small packets, each enclosed in a varnished envelope. There is thus no fear of the nitro-glycerine becoming volatilised and parting from the insulsof earth or other substance with which it may be associated. The slow-acting fuse is in the nature of a spring, which is not compressed upon the detonating mixture until the head of the shell has penetrated the armour against which it is fired. Of course, this fuse is not always used, the nature of the work to be done deciding how the shell shall be used. It is necessary to add, also, that the American experiments have shown conclusively that the destructive power of the dynamite is not reduced by the sub-division of the explosive.

WE note in the Inspector of Schools' Report for the past year that there are three Portuguese Schools flourishing in the colony, attended by 211 scholars of Portuguese parentage, "who receive there a European education exclusively in the local variation of the Portuguese language, learning neither English nor Chinese." We presume Dr. Etel knows what the "local variation" of the Portuguese language means. We cannot find words to adequately express our astonishment that the Government should not, only tolerate but subsidise educational establishments in which the Macao *patois* is the predominant language, and from which both English—the language of the Colony, and Chinese—the language of the ancient settlers from whom to many of the Macao Portuguese are descended—are excluded. It is difficult to understand on what ground the Grant-in-aid is extended to these establishments. To conduct a school in the Macao dialect is apparently a sufficient qualification for drawing on the Public Funds. The Inspector of Schools must be decidedly enamoured of the "local variation of the Portuguese language" to give it a *locus standi* and to recognise it as a sufficient qualification for the Grant-in-aid. It is possible that Dr. Etel does not know the dissolvent power of that extraordinary tongue, or else he would have blushed to publicly report on it. The Macao *patois* is derived from peculiarly shameful circumstances. It is known to have been the prostitutes language of the ancient colony, when it became gradually inhabited by lawless Portuguese population living in a state of polygamy and promiscuity of sexes, with the fair descendants of Chinese pirates. That language, the equivalent of which may be found among the half-caste *demimondaines* of Hongkong and Canton, should find room for commendation in the Government Inspector's Report on Education, that Schools where such a language is freely taught, or other subjects taught by its medium, should receive a Government subsidy, is to us an unsolvable mystery. We are sorry for the "European education exclusively" in the local variation of the Portuguese language" which is imparted to the 211 scholars referred to Dr. Etel. In his Report, the sooner the Government sweeps these schools and their teachers out of the Colony, the better for the rising population.

LYDIA Thompson has been a burlesque actress for close upon 40 years. A thing of beauty and a girl forever.

IT is stated that the Imperial University of Tokio, which is now under the control of the Educational Department, will shortly be made an independent institution.

THUS a Kansas contemporary—"Is marriage a failure? Not in Kansas city: Eight hundred blooming mottled infants at the baby show yesterday testified to the fact that marriage in this section is a howling success."

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary says that the steamers *Kung-hai* and *Wuchang* have been in collision at Taku, both vessels being at the time unmanageable owing to their being on the bar. The *Kung-hai*'s damage is not extensive.

HONG papers state that Mr. Joseph Dods, who formerly sat as the member for Stockton, and who is now seriously ill with heart disease, has been struck off the roll of solicitors by Baron Huddleston and Justice Manisty for embroiling £13,800 worth of property belonging to an aged lady named Mrs. Meynell.

ABOUT six months ago the Legislative Council voted an increase of pay to the Fire Brigade. We are informed that none of the extra salary has yet been paid to at least one portion of the Brigade—the engine-drivers, nor any reason given for the delay. Some apparently needs the red-hot poker of censure poking under his official coat-tails!

THE Shanghai Mercury of the 27th ult. says:

We hear that a very serious railway accident has happened on the Tientsin-Taku Railway, near Taku, and that some lives have been lost. It is said that the circumstance has created a very unfavourable impression in high quarters, and we fear that it will still further tend to check the long looked for extension of railways throughout the Empire.

WE are playing the burlesque of "Faust." Mephistopheles was fat and scant of breath—all too huge to get through the trap that led him to the infernal regions. To be brief, he stuck. Friends below tugged at his legs; friends above pounded at his shoulders. All in vain. And from the gallery came a voice, "Here's comfort, boy; hell's full!"

THE news of the sale of Herm to a German bank has aroused no considerable alarm in France. Several papers actually urged M. Goblet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to raise a diplomatic incident with England. This is probably the first time a Frenchman was ever desirous of Great Britain retaining a possession. One journal says:—"There is every reason to believe that Germany will say one day to England: 'These islands are inhabited by Germans; ergo they belong to us.' England will make a wary face, but will yield, and the Germans will be free to erect batteries a few miles off the coast of France."

THIS morning one of the dealers in "Liquidation" in Queen's Road West—Carl Berchtold, a Polish Jew who keeps the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle rum-mill—had the audacity to request the Licensing Justices, through Mr. Caldwell, for permission to transfer his degraded business to premises midway between the Victoria Hotel and Star Hotel, Queen's Road Central. Even the Chinese, with all their indifference to discomfort and noise, petitioned against it, and as the Police opposed it the learned advocate's arguments about the convenience of a central grog-shop to sailors were unsuccessful, and the application refused.

A MILITARY correspondent complains of what he says is the "abominably shameful" way in which the men of 7/4 Battery of the Royal Artillery are treated. They are said, he says, more like dogs than men and soldiers, and he gives as an instance that the men of the Battery were recently sent to Lyee-moon on fatigue duty, carrying shot and dressed like a lot of convicts, and that they had nothing to eat or drink for about six hours. Our correspondent thinks such things should be put a stop to, but we must confess our inability to see where any serious grievance exists. To work without food for six hours may be a hardship in Hongkong, but so, surely, it is a hardship which trained soldiers ought to be able to bear occasionally without any very great inconvenience!

THE meanest man in the world has come to the surface at last; his name is McSweeney, and he distances all competitors with easy grace. One day recently Mac was strolling pensively by the polluted Yarra, communing with Nature, and inhaling the strong ozone when his attention was attracted by a passing body floating gaily down stream. Mr. McSweeney, being a bit of a sportsman, hastily procured a crooked stick and bobbed for the found-down. By artistic manipulation of the rod he soon succeeded in landing his prize, and was extremely proud to discover that he had hooked his own brother. The body was formally handed over to the constituted authorities, and in the course of a day or two was duly inquested, the deceased's brother appearing as witness-in-chief. When a verdict in accordance with things in general was returned, the bereaved relative rose up in his place, and, tearfully addressing the coroner, requested the ten shillings that was due to him as the discoverer of a stray corpse. He did not get the cash, but has secured the reputation of being the meanest "cuss" that has appeared in print up to date.

IN the *Century* for February Laurence Hutton has the following regarding the personal appearance of Mary, Queen of Scots:—That Mary was fair-haired, and of many different colors; there is every reason to believe. Elizabeth is known to have had a collection of eighty wigs, and her dear cousin, with the usual advantages of

there? Why, Chamberlain and Hartington and their friends. They created the land difficulty, and when the effects of the prevailing distress became patent they obstinately refused to deal with them. The refusal was followed by the plan of campaign. There were many cases in which the law-makers were more responsible than the law-breakers; and this was one of them. [Cheers.]

The Government continued to declare their anxiety to settle the land-question; yet, with a large majority behind them, Chamberlain appealed to him to propound a scheme for the settlement of the question.

The responsibility for delay in coming to a settlement must rest upon the majority in power [Cries of "Hear, hear!"] The refusal to propose a measure would tend still further to expose the utter hollowness of conservative assurances in regard to Ireland and the real determination of the majority to do nothing to ameliorate the condition of the Irish people. [Cheers.]

Gladstone proceeded to show from the results of the bye elections that the opinion of the country was turning to home rule. He next contested the assertion that the improving condition of Ireland was due to the administration of the Government, expressing surprise that the increase in agricultural values was put to the credit of the Government. Referring to the Parnellite prisoners, he denounced the degrading hardships and personal indignities they had suffered.

He denied that the treatment of political prisoners under the Liberal Government was similar. No other Government, Liberal or Conservative, had given imprisoned political men such usage. [Cheers.] Balfour's plea that the treatment of prisoners could not be altered without alteration of rules beyond his power was ludicrous. The plain truth was, the present treatment of prisoners was part of the system of extreme repression.

Gladstone proceeded to give a glowing account of the progress of Ireland under Drummond from 1835 to 1840, contrasting it with the regime of Balfour. He declared that the breach between the people and the Government was now widening, and the confidence of the people in law and administrators of law was impaired and almost gone. [Cheers.] In conclusion Gladstone said: "To continue the state of things under which so many representatives of this House are placed under the ban of proscription is impossible. You may deprive of its grace and freedom the act you are asked to do, but avert if you cannot. [Prolonged cheers.] To prevent the consummation of it is utterly beyond your power. It seems to approach at an accelerated rate, but come slowly or quickly, it is surely coming, and many of you who have opposed it must already see in the handwriting on the wall the signs of coming doom. [Cheers.]

Goschen denied that the Government desired to delay the extension of local government in Ireland. What right, he asked, had Gladstone to presume that it would not deal with the present Parliament? When the time was opportune the Government would be ready to grapple with the difficulties. He was hopeful of better success than that which attended Gladstone's proposals.

Parnell, upon rising to speak, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, all the members of the opposition, including Gladstone, rising in their places and waving their hats. Parnell said he desired to offer a few words of sympathy to those of his colleagues and friends who had suffered by the principles adopted by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He (Parnell) believed that they would be richly rewarded in the near future by attaining the object they had at heart. Balfour had tried to degrade them, but they were not degraded either in their own opinion or in the opinion of their countrymen. Circumstances had been favorable to Balfour in the rise of agricultural prices, and but for the exceptional law Ireland would, he believed, have been tranquil. The Government was responsible for and must stand or fall by the results of that law.

He would not stop to discuss the conspiracy which had assisted the ministers on the very night of the second reading to steal away the liberties of Ireland. [Loud cheers.] He thought less of the suffering of O'Brien, Carew, and Redmond than of the suffering of humbler men in their ranks, because the authorities did not care to kill O'Brien or torture Carew. But men like Mandeville might be done to death in carrying out their system. [Renewed cheers.] Expressing confidence that England would soon recognize the possibility of home rule for Ireland, he said he only asked that they should deal with the question as an open one and consider how far they could concede home rule with safety to their own greater interests. He was convinced that the system would steadily result any incitement to disorder and hold fast to the true way pointed out to them in 1865 by Gladstone. [Prolonged cheering.]

On leaving the House Dr. Tanner was surrounded by a crowd of Radicals and Nationals and escorted to the Palace Hotel. At his hotel Tanner made a speech in which he eulogized Gladstone. He was enthusiastically cheered. Tanner was subsequently arrested in the smoking-room of the hotel and taken to Scotland Yard.

February 2nd.

The Telegraph says: The speech of Gladstone is historical. He was seen on the war-path at his best. His attack on the Liberal Unionists was made with the tremendous force of invective and the sarcasm of the great master. During the speech Joseph Chamberlain smiled nervously and glanced curiously at Gladstone. The oration was spoken in the character of a prophet telling of the wrath to come, with resonant voice and flashing eyes, and the aged statesman seemed like another Isaiah, crying "Woe to the high places of Jerusalem." His last words were, "Signs of the coming doom." He finished his speech amid a tempest of cheers."

March 2nd.

The Standard says it is able to confirm the statement that the suicide was Pigott. When arrested he took the situation coolly and threw the officers off the scent with the excuse that he wished to get his overcoat. He retired to an alcove and there shot himself. He died instantly. His head was terribly disfigured.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

This spring the water of the Tientsin river has been very shallow, sometimes only a little over 7 feet, and steamers have had to wait at Taku for five days before they could ascend. By the 15th March about fifteen were waiting at Taku for a chance of getting up to Tientsin. Great numbers of candidates for the *Tsin-ssu* examination at Peking are coming up from Taku to Tientsin by rail; but much inconvenience is caused to them as well as to merchants by the present state of the river, and dredging is urgently required.

Su Ch'eng-tsu, formerly Chinese Minister to Japan, is, as already mentioned, undergoing a judicial examination in connection with alleged "squeezes" made by him when purchasing copper in Japan for the Chinese Government. We now hear that many other persons are also implicated in these charges; and that Li, the present Chinese Minister at Tokio, has received notice from Nanking that some of the members of his Legation, who were with the former Minister, will also be required in China at once to answer the charges brought against them.

The *Hu Pao* says advices have been received in Shanghai of recent heavy losses on black tea in London. Lingchow tea purchased in China at over £1s. 22 have sold at £1s. 16 7s., and some sold even worse, thus—

Price paid in China.	Prices realised in London.
Ningchows Tls. 13 30.....	Tls. 8 00
" 21 50.....	" 12 50
" 23 50.....	" 16 00
" 25 50.....	" 11 75

It advises extreme caution on the part of Chinese merchants during the approaching season, if they would avoid the danger of very serious losses.

It is the custom for Government officials to be allowed passages from Tientsin to Port Arthur for 50 taels cents, soldiers and other revenue for 10 tael cents each, when conveyed in a Government vessel; but when the Chinese man-of-war *Tso-kwang* was going up stream for Port Arthur, and surrounded with boats filled with people anxious to come on board on these terms, it was announced to them that they would not be received on board, as it was feared that there were many among the crowd endeavouring to obtain a cheap passage under false pretences. In the midst of the *widow*, while the people were holding out their tickets and shouting to be allowed on board, a crowded boat was capsized, and its occupants, in addition to the chagrin of losing their passage, were treated to an icy bath, and only rescued from drowning with difficulty.

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who have been cured say to the suffering: "Go and get Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, it will make you well." Out of the hundreds of cures I will name one or two that happen to come into my mind.

Two old gentlemen, whose names they would not like me to give you, had been martyrs to Indigestion and Dyspepsia for many years. They had tried all kinds of medicine without relief. One of them was so bad he could not bear a glass of ale. Both were advised to use the Syrup, and both recovered, and were as healthy and hearty as men in the prime of life.

A remarkable case is that of a house painter named Jeffries, who lived at Penhurst, Kent. His business obliged him to expose himself a great deal to wind and weather, and he was seized with rheumatism, and his joints soon swelled up with dropsy, and were very stiff and painful. Nothing that the doctor could do seemed to reach the seat of the trouble. It so crippled him that he could do hardly any work, and for the whole of the winter of 1878 and '79, he had to give up and take to his bed. He had spent over £13 for what he called "doctor's stuff" without the least benefit. In the Spring he heard of what Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done for others and bought a 2s. 6d. bottle of me. In a few days he sent one word he was much better—before he had finished the bottle. He then sent to me for a 4s. 0d. bottle, and as I was going that way I carried it down to him myself. Ongiving to his house what was my astonishment and surprise to find him out in the garden weeding an onion bed. I could hardly believe my own eyes, and said:

"You ought not to be here, man, it may be the death of you, after being laid up all winter with rheumatism and dropsy!"

His reply was—"There is no danger. The weather is fine, and Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup has done for me in a few days what the doctors could not do three years."

He kept on with the Syrup, and in three weeks he was at work again, and has had no return of the trouble for now nearly ten years. Any medicine that can do this should be known all over the world.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) RUPERT GRAHAM,
OF GRAHAM & SON,

Holloway House, Sunbury,
Middlesex,
June 25th, 1887.

The above wonderful cure of Rheumatism was the result of the remarkable power of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup to cleanse the blood of the poisonous humours that arise from Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine dealers, and by the proprietors,

A. J. White Limited, 95, Farringdon Road, London, Eng.—[Add.]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir G.W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., AND LADY DES VŒUX.

THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1889.

A MYSTERIOUSLY, COVENT GARDEN, HER MAJESTY'S, CRYSTAL PALACE, &c., Assisted by her ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1889.

GRAND MILITARY COMMAND NIGHT.

Under the distinguished Patronage of H.E. Major General EDWARDS, R.E., Commander-in-chief.

Second and last Performance of the great success of the Season

"THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT," with the same strong Cast and Effects as on SATURDAY.

SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1889.

GOUNDON'S Masterwork, "FAUST," in 4 Acts, with full Band and Chorus, assisted by Messrs. GRACE, CROW, and GENTLEMAN of the Choral Society.

Box plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, Ltd., where Seats can be secured in advance for any night of the Season.

Soldiers in uniform 50 cents to Back Seats, other Prices as usual.

Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9 P.M.

HUGO GORLITZ, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [402]

TO BE LET, With Immediate Possession.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE in Caine Road, best, locally containing 6 ROOMS with Servants' Quarters; Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to A. LIEBARD,

No. 8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1889. [409]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HAVE this day assumed charge of the AGENCIES of the above Companies at this Port.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT BAIRD.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [403]

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. REUBEN GUBBAY a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN & DANBY.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [404]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the absence of

Mr. JAS. B. COUGHLTRIE from the Colony, Mr. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

P. RYRIE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [341]

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a Branch of our establishment at Hongkong, in the

HONG OF SWEET CHEANG ENG, No. 84, Bonham Strand West, under the Management of Mr. ONG YEW TIN, who will sign for the Firm.

By Order of the Board,

MALCAMPO & Co.

Amoy, 16th March, 1889. [365]

